

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CLIII.
A NEW GENUS, LORENTZIANTHUS.

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The Eupatorieae of the Koanophyllum relationship are most numerous in the Central American and West Indian region but also show some diversity in the southeastern parts of South America. In the area of southern Brazil, Bolivia and Northern Argentina there occur a few species of Koanophyllum, the single species of Sphaereupatorium and Vittetia and two species of Chacoa. A single species of the eastern edge of the Andes in Argentina and adjacent Bolivia represents another member of this relationship recognized here as the genus Lorentzianthus. The new genus differs from all the associated relatives by the prominent stramineus multi-seriate phyllaries in a strongly subimbricate involucre and by the easily deciduous setae of the pappus. Only some more tropical members of Koanophyllum of this relationship have subimbricate phyllaries in 3 or rarely 4 series; and most related genera have notably stout pappus setae that spread at maturity. The usually pyramidal inflorescence of Lorentzianthus also presents a rather unique appearance.

The single species recognized in the genus has an essentially continuous range from Santa Cruz in Bolivia southward through Jujuy, Salta, and Tucuman to Cordoba in Argentina but the plants have not previously been recognized as identical. The Bolivian material which sometimes has narrower more nearly entire leaves has been recognized under the name Eupatorium santacruzensis Hieron. Two unvalidated names, Eupatorium nemorensis Schultz-Bip. and Eupatorium erythrolepis Schultz-Bip., have also entered the literature on the basis of Bolivian material of the species.

Lorentzianthus R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Plantae erectae frutescentes usque ad 3-4 m altae mediocriter ramosae. Caules teretes vel obscure sexangulares dense puberulii. Folia opposita distincte anguste petiolata; laminae ovatae trinervatae subtus glandulopunctatae nervulis distinctis dense reticulatis. Inflorescentiae pyramidaliter corymboso-paniculatae, pedicellis tenuibus; squamæ

involutri subimbricatae ca. 5-seriatae valde inaequilateraliter longae ovatae vel oblongo-lineares stramineae glabrae 2-4-costae apice rotundatae margine late scariosae; receptacula parum convexa epaleacea glabra. Flores ca. 10-12 in capitulo; corollae anguste infundibulares extus plerumque in lobis glanduliferae, tubis medio-criter angustioribus, lobis late triangularibus laevibus; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore non praesertim elongata, cellulis inferne subquadratis; parietibus vix ornatis; appendices antherarum ovato-oblongae longiores quam latiores; styli inferne glabri non nodulosi, appendices stylorum lineares sublaeves apice vix latiores; achaenia 5-costata plerumque superne et in costis setifera; carpopodia minuta brevia; cellulis minutis subquadratis 2-3-seriatibus; pappus setiformis uniseriatus facile deciduus tenuis scabridus apice non incrassatus, cellulis apicalibus argute acutis. Grana pollinis ca. 20-22 μ diam.

Species typica: Eupatorium viscidum Hook. & Arn.

The genus contains the following single species.

Lorentzianthus viscidus(Hook. & Arn.) R.M.King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium viscidum Hook. & Arn. in Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. 241. 1835.

Acknowledgement

This study was supported in part by the National Science Foundation Grant BMS 70-00537 to the senior author.